

...to be by your interest. One portion of your Representatives have been engaged in such a strife against another, and the People have been agitated by these sectional contests, until both Representatives and People seem to have lost sight of the financial concerns of the State. We propose to invite your attention to this subject—to point out, if we can, the main cause of evils which will be shown to exist, and disclose the remedy that is proposed.

In a time of profound peace; without any effort deserving the name of an attempt to carry on great public works, for developing the resources and improving the internal communication of the State; without any serious loss of public funds; nay, at the close of a most profitable speculation in the Stocks of Banking corporations, you will be surprised to hear that the Treasury is wretchedly poor, and that, in all human probability, the next Assembly may not find unappropriated money in it sufficient to pay their wages! We have no desire to mislead, and no motive to deceive you; but to anticipate the attempts of those who may think it is their interest to do so, (if there be any such), we will present you the official evidence in our reach:

The Comptroller's statement to the Legislature of 1833, sets down the balance of Cash in the Treasury, on November 1st, 1833, at \$57,877
A part of this, to wit: \$17,970, was the unexpended balance of \$50,000, appropriated by the Legislature of 1832, for re-building the Capitol, and which has been expended since the Report, 17,970

Leaving in the Treasury, an unappropriated balance, November 1st, 1833, of \$39,907

Now the expenses of the Legislature for 1833, paid at the Treasury on the 14th January, 1834, were \$42,000

The sums paid, and to be paid, before the 1st of November next, for the salaries of Executive, Judicial, and other Officers of State, amount to 30,000

The incidental charges of Legislation, and contingent charges of the Government, to be paid in like manner, will exceed 8,000

The appropriations made by the Legislature of 1833, for re-building the Capitol—for defending suits—for compensating Commissioners to revise the State Laws, &c. &c., to be paid in like manner, will exceed 80,000

Making an aggregate of \$160,000

To cover these appropriations for necessary expenditures, the following sums of money will be in, or receivable at, the Treasury, on or before the 1st day of November, 1834, to wit:

Balance before stated, unappropriated on the 1st November, 1833, \$39,907

The ordinary revenue of the State not exceeding 68,000

The amount of 2d dividend of Capital Stock in the Bank of Newbern, being 30 per cent. on 1819 shares, payable 1st of March, 1834, 36,360

The amount of Bonds for sale, of Treasurer Haywood's property, uncollected November 1st, 1834, 2,500

Making, together, the sum of \$146,767

Or \$13,233 less than the amount of indispensable demands upon the Public Treasury, during the current year.

Is this the result of accident? It has been foreseen and foretold. The Finance Committee of 1832 and 1833—The Treasurer in his Reports to the Assembly, and the Governor by message in 1833, have called upon the Legislature to anticipate these things. The Committee of Finance proposed to submit a plan for remedying this evil by "increasing the Revenue," or, in plainer words, "increasing the public taxes." But the people, by a vote of 30,000 freemen, petitioned the same body to remove this grievance by diminishing their number and making their sessions biennial. The call of the people was disregarded, and the proposal of the Committee was never acted upon. Where will you look for the causes of results like these? The answer is not difficult to be made.

The expenses of your Government have gone on to increase with the multiplication of counties. When public convenience made the erection of a new county necessary and unavoidable in one section of the State, another has been frequently erected elsewhere without necessity, in order to preserve legislative power among the latter. The recollection of men who have outlived their party feelings, will attest this statement, and if it did not, we are sustained by your Statute Book, and the recorded proceedings of the General Assemblies. Thus the State which was, in 1776, divided into 36 counties, (including the whole of what is now Tennessee), has ceded away the better half of her territory, and the remainder is cut up into 65 counties. The Assembly which was once composed of 125 members has gone on to increase to 202. Their sessions, which were once held 3 and 4 times a year, are now held 8 weeks. Their sessions, which once cost \$15,000, now cost the people \$40,000 annually, now cost \$80,000 and upwards. Have these increased demands on the Treasury been caused by the expense of the Judiciary? Let any one point out the addition of a dollar for the expenses of the Judiciary placed upon a respectable basis, and we will show him, in return, the addition of twice as much to the Legislative department; and while the latter has been growing less suited to its purposes, the former has been improved.

Let any one point out the addition of a dollar for the expenses of the Judiciary placed upon a respectable basis, and we will show him, in return, the addition of twice as much to the Legislative department; and while the latter has been growing less suited to its purposes, the former has been improved. Let any one point out the addition of a dollar for the expenses of the Judiciary placed upon a respectable basis, and we will show him, in return, the addition of twice as much to the Legislative department; and while the latter has been growing less suited to its purposes, the former has been improved.

Let any one point out the addition of a dollar for the expenses of the Judiciary placed upon a respectable basis, and we will show him, in return, the addition of twice as much to the Legislative department; and while the latter has been growing less suited to its purposes, the former has been improved.

Let any one point out the addition of a dollar for the expenses of the Judiciary placed upon a respectable basis, and we will show him, in return, the addition of twice as much to the Legislative department; and while the latter has been growing less suited to its purposes, the former has been improved.

expense of the Government, and this has been the case for many years"—so say your public officers of Finance, and so have your Legislative Committees reported. The sources from which this deficiency has been supplied, (viz: the Bank Dividends and tax) are of this nearly discontinued, and will soon be exhausted. 2. The General Assembly costs, yearly, four or five-sevenths of the revenue, in consequence of their increased numbers and longer sessions. 3. These long sessions are brought about by several causes; one is, that "large bodies move slowly," and another, that sectional party strife has grown up from the demands for reform of the Constitution on the one side, and a determined resistance to it on the other; another is, that the Legislature is clothed with the power of electing Militia Officers, Justices of the Peace, and the Governor, and these elections create contests and electioneering; another is, that a system of local legislation for particular counties has become habitual, and is unchecked.

If the causes are here truly assigned, (and that they are, in a great degree, none will doubt,) can you be at any loss for the remedy of your condition? The expenses of the Legislature may be diminished more than 25,000 per annum, by reducing the number of members to 120 or 130, and by having biennial sessions. Thus, its annual cost may be reduced below one-third of the revenue. By this means, and by transferring to the people the right of electing their Governor, and by giving the appointment of Militia Officers and Justices of the Peace to some other tribunal, its sessions will be shortened. You will be relieved from the dishonor and expense which sectional controversies entail upon the State, by giving equal representation to every part of the community, according to a scale of population and taxation combined, and these together will furnish a salutary check upon local legislation.

Can you call this question a sectional question? What portion of the State—what county—is not deeply interested in its accommodation? There is no complete redress except by reforming the Constitution. The censorious may set down the evil to a want of public spirit and patriotism among your servants, but it will not be just to do it. The Legislature might, it is true, increase your taxes, and thus alleviate the evils, by removing some of their causes; but the effect would be temporary only; and, were it otherwise, they have given the clearest proof that this would be an unwelcome remedy, by declining for two years and more to apply it. You can perceive how ineffectual it would certainly be as a relief to any, whilst it would be ungenerous to some sections, and unjust to others. Those counties who pay revenues beyond their expenses might unite in proposing a like partial remedy by requiring each county to pay its own members out of the county Treasury; but it is vain to discuss a proposition of this kind where two-thirds have a direct interest to oppose it. These, however, and all other legislative action unanctioned by the sovereign will, would be temporizing expedients. The evil is a great one; its cause is the constitutional organization of the Legislature; the People alone can correct it.

True, there are 117,000 dollars in the hands of the Treasurer, which we have not reckoned in our preceding estimates, because the sum has been set apart by law to accumulate as a School fund, and is subscribed to the new Bank by the President and Directors of that fund, under the direction of our last General Assembly. True it is, likewise, that the State owns Bank stock to a considerable amount, diminished as it has been by a regular annual drain to supply these annual deficiencies. These stocks have been the means of creating false hopes, in many respects. They who used them for that purpose, had good reason to believe that no prudent State would permit her necessary expenses to exceed the ordinary revenue, and therefore may be entirely acquitted of blame. But, it has been said, with equal truth and force, that your affairs have "come to a crisis," when all your servants are bound to lay the truth as it is before the people, and leave the result to their patriotism and intelligence. Permit us, therefore, to give you some account of these funds, to show (as we can without doubt,) that more than half the amount is already consumed by the thriftless course of public proceedings, and to demonstrate how soon the other half will follow it, unless there is some efficient reform.

The State owns 2769 shares of Stock in the State Bank, which this Bank is now dividing among the proprietors. The Stockholders valued it, by authority of law, at \$80 per share; but the State received last year \$50 upon the share at the 1st division of Capital. It is expended—not re-invested. Hence, the residue of Stock will be \$30 per share, or \$83,040.
The State owns 1815 shares of Stock in the Bank of Newbern, in the same condition—valued by the Stockholders at \$85 per share, (worth \$70), but the State received last year, at 1st dividend of Capital, \$25 on the share, and receives this year, at 2nd dividend thereof, \$20 on the share. The former is expended, not re-invested—the latter is included in the preceding estimates. Hence, there is a residue of Stock in the Bank of Newbern, equal to \$25 on the share, or \$45,450

The aggregate of these two values of Stock is \$128,490

But there is a deficiency already shown, of \$13,233
There are about \$70,000 Treasury notes redeemable at the Treasury, (including 10,000 which we have understood are redeemed and burned, but which come into next year's Treasury Report,) which notes were issued to pay for the Bank Stocks, 70,000
The Legislature have directed the whole Statute Laws to be digested for publication, and, at a very moderate estimate, it will cost \$10,000 more to publish them, 10,000
These, added together, will make 93,233

And being deducted from the above balance of \$128,490, the difference is the real amount of your State Bank and Newbern Stocks, which will be on hand at their close, viz: \$35,257

A sum barely sufficient to meet the deficiency in your ordinary revenue for two years; but which may not be received in time to answer that object for the present year.

We wish to put the whole case before you. The State owns also \$200,000 worth of Stock in the

Since this Address was prepared, the State Bank has declared a 2nd Dividend of Capital, by which the State will receive \$20 per share the present year; but this can only be a partial result of these calculations, and does not meet the present necessity of

Bank of Cape Fear, not taken into view by us, because the charter of that Institution is extended, and therefore the Stock cannot be used unless it is sold to meet the wants of the Government, and gradually consumed by the same operations that have wasted the other Stocks. This Stock is all that will be left in a few years, (with the addition of a few Bank shares belonging to the School Fund,) of the Capital and profits derived by the State from Bank Dividends, and taxes, and Bonus for charters. The amounts of these profits are thus stated in the official report of a Committee raised by the Legislature of 1832, viz:

Dividends of profits to 1832, from the three Banks, \$900,000
Taxes paid by Bank of Newbern and Cape Fear, 1832, 240,000
Bonus paid by ditto ditto 36,000
Together, equal to \$1,176,000

But, besides this, the State owned \$125,000 in Government stocks, which the economy of earlier days had provided, and which were invested in these Banks, and it is sunk with the rest. Mark it! Here are one million and a quarter reduced to a fifth of that sum, and though the latter is diminishing every year, by the necessary expenses of the Government—by the expensiveness of legislation—you will be urged to withhold the instructions by which alone this can be effectually checked. Fellow-Citizens, will you listen to the counsels of mere sectional party-spirit under such circumstances? Or will you heed the calls of sacred justice, and enlightened patriotism, seconded as they are by the warnings of self-interest? Let not passion nor prejudice answer the inquiry.

This subject presents a forcible appeal to such among you as desire to see the State embark upon a scheme of Internal Improvements suited to her necessities, and calculated to elevate her character. Were a loan taken by the State, sufficient to commence operations in such a work, the funds must be under the control of a Government whose necessary expenses exceed the ordinary revenue \$15,000 per year; and who does not know that the system would be a "scape goat" to the sin of all other expenditures, and become odious? Would the people at large be taught to discriminate, when it is notorious that few among you possess or have sought after any knowledge of our finances for many years? Depend upon it, you will never command money for the expenditure, or enterprise to pursue a system of great public works, if you are to rely upon an increase of taxes equal to the present deficiency of revenue for governmental purposes, added to the enlarged demand on it for the interest of a State debt. Far be it from us to damp the ardor of patriotism in the pursuit of an object so worthy of the State, so necessary to her prosperity and her character. But these are not times for concealing facts. The occasion requires of us to state without fear what we believe to be true. If, however, the State expenses can be diminished by a judicious reform, and harmony restored to her counsels, then the proceeds of your Western Lands, when disposed of, and your remnant of Stocks, will leave you the means to meet the interest of a loan for Improvements; and there cannot be a doubt of success, unless North-Carolina is destined to occupy in history the chapter of exceptions forever.

Tedious as we have been on this point, we feel constrained to add, that the expensiveness of your Legislature is not the only objection to its present organization. At an early period of our history as a State, the annual meeting of your Representatives was perhaps wise and necessary; but now it afflicts the country by too much legislation; it engenders two evils where it corrects one. The statute book is laden with laws which three men were permitted by courtesy to pass for the county represented by them, without debate among the rest of your representatives, merely because they were local. Unless some prudent check is applied, a few more years will give each county a code of its own. Local legislation "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." We may be deceived, but we think it proceeds from County representation in both branches of the Legislature. The people are not informed of the acts of one Assembly, before another Assembly has met and may have repealed or modified them. They are never able to test the sagacity of their Representatives by the results of experience, under the laws they have been the instruments for making, before a new election. Even the Sheriffs of the State are not unfrequently ignorant of material alterations made in the laws for collecting the revenue, until after they have incurred the forfeiture of neglecting their provisions. These, we confidently assert, are some of the legitimate fruits of annual Legislatures.

We have anticipated, by the preceding remarks, the statement of that basis of representation which is demanded, and the reduction of members, which is proposed. If there be any more just and republican standard, let it be offered. It is to regulate the scale of representation according to Taxes and Population. It is not proposed, by any, that your representation should be based on either of these separately. Such charges, are the pretenses of a prejudiced opposition to reform. But to meet, in a spirit of conciliation, even the prejudices, and to accommodate the habits and views of the minority, the majority, who ask this measure of justice, have pledged themselves that each County, no matter how small its population or taxes, must have the election of one member, whatever the ratio shall be which is fixed on. It is more than strict equality required of them, but we do not believe that any human power will induce this majority or their Representatives to disregard the pledge, if it is acted upon by the minority. The very small Counties in the State are peculiarly interested in embracing this conciliating offer, unless they have resolved to hazard the effects of additional exasperation, notwithstanding the certainty of ultimate success which awaits a cause resting upon the immutable principles of justice, and supported by a clear and unequivocal expression of the public will.

By the present Constitution, the election of your Governor is vested in the General Assembly, and it is proposed to transfer the exercise of this power to the people. It ought to be a sufficient reason for this change, that the Chief Executive is the officer of the People, and they desire to make the election themselves. Are you prepared to admit that this would be unsafe or unwise? The Governor has no power or patronage by which he can control or corrupt the election. According to the theory of free governments in this country, he is intended to act as a salutary check upon legislative encroachments. This is the great axiom of freedom, which your Bill of Rights affirms when it declares that the "Legislative and Executive De-

partments of the Government ought to be kept forever separate and distinct from each other," and yet it is remarkable, that your Governor is kept in a state of absolute dependence on the Legislature. They elect him annually, and regulate at will his salary.

The Legislative Department of this State's Government, is, in practice, subject to little or no control. The Judges elected by them, 'tis true, hold their office by a permanent tenure, but even they are paid according to legislative pleasure, and the very nature of the judicial office excludes their interference with questions that are merely political. And if the public will were so effectual a check as political theorists say it is, the causes which have impelled us to address you would never have continued long enough to make this appeal necessary.

We have now laid before you the grievances which are complained of—the proof that they exist—the necessity for their cure by your own action—and, in part, the hazard of delaying it longer. The other parts of your Constitution which the advocates for Reform have proposed to alter, might give little cause for complaint, if these evils were removed. But the scrupulous performance of our trust requires that we should notice all.

The proposition upon the subject of Slaves and Slavery, as it exists in this State, requires some explanation. The opponents of a Convention had repeatedly charged the advocates of the Reform of our Representation with a design to impose unequal burdens upon the Master, and, perhaps, interfere otherwise with his rights. The charge might have been repelled by a bare denial, and the absence of all proof to sustain it—or by the fact that all parts of your State contain a large Slave population—but the Representatives of a majority, determined to remove even a pretext for hostility against their just claims, consented to accept this modification, to put these things beyond the reach of ordinary contingencies.

It is also proposed to abolish Borough Representation, in whole or in part. If there be any towns in the State whose peculiar interests require, and whose population justifies a continuance of this privilege, it will be preserved by the Convention.

The present Constitution makes it imperative on the Legislature to elect Field-Officers of the Militia by joint ballot, and to nominate Justices of the Peace. It is believed that these powers might be more judiciously exercised, and certainly they would be more economically performed, by such tribunals as the Convention may think it best to invest with either or both. Whatever the theory of this provision may seem to be, the General Assembly is, in practice, a very unfit depository of these powers. The Officers of the Militia are elected without any previous knowledge of the qualifications of candidates, and a recurrence to the period at which your Constitution was framed, will show why it was then thought expedient to give your Legislature the exclusive right of electing these Officers. This was then a sovereign State, in the largest sense—maintained its own army, and organized its own forces. The war of the Revolution for Independence had begun and was urged with fury within your borders, and neither the Constitution of the United States, nor the Act of Confederation, had been ratified. As to Justices of the Peace, each county delegation do in practice make the nomination for their respective counties, and before the County Courts were divested of all their patronage, this privilege was not unfrequently abused.

In the ninth section of the Preamble to the Bill which is appended, there is some obscurity in the words "to make some change in the requisite qualifications of Members and Voters." It is to be regretted that these changes had not been specially pointed out. If, however, the measure meets with your sanction, your Representatives having entire control of it in the next Legislature, can make it more explicit. We are warranted in saying that nothing more was intended by these words, among the advocates of Reform, than to clothe the Convention with power to give to individuals, not owning 300 acres of Land, a right to be elected Senators, if they own a free-hold of less extent, though of equal value, and to clothe them with authority to divest free negroes of the right of voting at elections, or else to restrict this right to such of them only as have interests at stake in the country, and a character to deserve the privilege; and also to establish some constitutional rule by which these may be designated. It is not designed to limit the elective franchise of free white men, in any way, nor to alter the Constitution on these subjects, except as we have here explained to you.

The 32nd Article of the Constitution excludes from civil office all who deny the truth of the Protestant Religion. This has no practical effect, for the plain reason, that there is no tribunal established by the Constitution to determine a man's faith. It is an odious badge of prejudice, which the enlightened liberality of the present day should scorn to wear. It is an unjust imputation against the Catholics of this State, to attach to them any such disqualification. The patriotism, personal virtues and ability, and the disinterested public services of a single individual, in the State, brand with falsehood the idle fears that are implied by this paper restriction. How far it is consistent with the spirit of Protestantism itself—how far it is compatible with the Bill of Rights, which declares "that all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience," we leave to that bigotry which would perpetuate this stigma.

Experience has taught us that some mode of amending the Constitution ought to be pointed out by the instrument itself. To prevent disorder, by a recurrence to fundamental principles, the mode of reform should be made practicable, and, to exclude a mere spirit of innovation, it must not be rendered too easy. This is all that the friends of the measure ask.

We have been necessarily prolix in the consideration of this important subject, and it is a source of regret with us that the compass of an Address like the present, will not allow us to discuss the modes in which these amendments to your Constitution might be effected. Let none, however, deceive you by his idle fears of a Convention. The delegates of the people, when elected, will have no unlimited powers; none such are desired. The act which your Legislature may pass, will be their sole warrant, its validity will be derived from the sanction of the People, who alone are sovereign. The act of the Legislature will become the act of

the people whenever it is ratified by them, and is only a form by which the specific delegated powers are embodied and expressed. Delegates, clothed with like limited authority, have assembled in every State of the Union. They have assembled twice in this State—and an instance cannot be found in the history of the States, where they have undertaken to disregard the powers that were vested in them, or to pass the boundaries which a sovereign people had marked out. The indulgence of a suspicion which excites alarm at the organization of such a body, would subvert all the principles of action which arise from observation and experience, and would seem to be a mere pretext for opposition, really intended to mask a secret apprehension that an intelligent people are not competent to govern themselves.

We all claim to be Republicans—we profess to believe that the principles of a free government are established by the practice of the American States, and that they are no longer mere abstractions. But if justice like that which we have shown to exist, if public evils like those we have pointed out to you, will not move into action the Legislative powers of the Government to some such method of reforming the Constitution, so as to redress these grievances, to remove the injustice, to heal our divisions and give peaceable effect to the will of a majority of the People—then that Constitution is unalterable except by a Revolution. It will be thus divested of the only criterion which distinguishes laws from dictates, rightful government from usurpation, freedom from servitude; and you, at least, will in effect declare that the great principles of a popular government are too dangerous to be practical—that they are no more than the mere ornaments of government—deceptive and useless in its administration.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We know that these efforts to arouse the public mind to a consideration of State affairs will provoke a suspicion of motives among some, of censure from many, and a sneer of pretended scorn from others. In defiance of such obstacles, we have ventured upon the duty assigned to us by a respectable portion of your Representatives.

We are not sectional partisans. We "go for the State and the whole State." But we have seen her Legislature distracted by party spirit, and councils divided by sectional interests which are supposed to be different, but are in fact the same, until her name has become a by-word of ridicule, and her own citizens become startled at the incalculable of principles asserted in their Declaration of Rights, and are growing too timid to advance one step in the race for honorable distinction and the fear of party reproach shall not drive us from the attempt to rescue her character, and re-animate her spirit.

We are not Alarmists! But we have observed the progress of causes calculated to stir into action a storm of popular indignation. We have seen the petition of 30,000 freemen, for redress of an admitted grievance, rejected by the Representatives of the people; and we have witnessed the excitement under which their immediate Representatives have returned among them—we have ascertained, by impartial examination, the utter ruin which an uncorrected action of the present state of things must entail on our prosperity, and we will not timidly renounce the right to speak, or unbecomingly conceal the furious agitations which threaten the peace and quiet of the State, in order to escape the passing censure of those who we think are misled from the course of true policy by their prejudices; or of those who are really indifferent to the condition of the Republic, while they flatter themselves that this ease is the fruit of a virtuous courage. We hold, that, in a free State, the will of the majority ought to be supreme. But we are not the advocates of licentiousness. It is because we would avert its evils, because we most sincerely deprecate its approach, that we invoke the people of every section, and of every county to give this subject a dispassionate consideration—to remember that we can have no more wholesome legislation until it is determined—to recollect that it is not a sectional question, when properly regarded—to bear in mind that it has been pressed upon the Legislature for more than 30 years, without any abatement of zeal or determination among the people who have urged it—and then to decide whether a cause resting upon clear principles of truth and justice—which is commended by the interest of the whole State, and enforced by her necessities—which is advocated by the decisive voice of a majority of the people which connects with it the great subject of State Improvement—whether such a cause will not oblige them to instruct their Representatives in the next Assembly to give to it their sanction, so as to make us one people in feeling as we are already one in interest, and so to do justice to a majority of the people, and remove the grievances of all. For ourselves we have so much confidence in the straight forward integrity of the people, as not to hesitate in believing that a fair, candid, free discussion, will lead to this happy result in every county; and, in our judgment, they will assume a heavy responsibility, who shall impede it by withholding correct intelligence, or by appealing to the prejudices, or alarming the fears, of a minority.

WM. H. HAYWOOD, JR.
WM. A. GRAHAM,
R. M. SAUNDERS,
WESTON R. GALES,
JAMES SEAWELL,
WM. R. HARGROVE,
Committee.

Raleigh, January, 1834.

A BILL, to provide for ascertaining the sense of the People of North-Carolina, relative to a Convention for amending the Constitution of the State.

Whereas, it has been represented to this General Assembly, that a large portion of the citizens of this State are desirous of reforming and remodelling the Constitution thereof: And whereas, while the General Assembly disclaims all power to alter the fundamental law of the land under which it has derived its own existence, it feels itself bound to provide for carrying into effect the will of the people in relation thereto, when the same shall be expressed by a majority of those qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons: And whereas, it has been suggested, that the people are desirous of so altering and amending the Constitution as to provide,

1st. That the Legislature shall meet only once every two years. The Senate to be elected for a longer term than the Commons.

2d. To change the manner of appointing Justices of the Peace and Field Officers of the Militia.

3d. To fix the basis of representation in the Legislature upon population and taxation.

4th. To provide for the election of Governor in a manner different from the present one.

5th. To abolish Borough representation wholly or in part.

6th. To amend the 32nd section of the present Constitution.

7th. To provide that future General Assemblies shall

not abolish Slavery; and that capitation taxes shall be equal on all classes of persons.

8th. To provide for future amendments to the Constitution, by pointing out the manner in which they shall be made.

9th. To reduce the number of members in the Legislature, and to make some change in the requisite qualifications of members and voters:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs, at the next election for members of Assembly, to open polls in their respective counties, at all the separate elections, to receive the votes of all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, declaring whether they desire a Convention, which Convention shall be composed of eight members to be elected from each Congressional District, respectively, as now established by law: Provided, that every County in each Congressional District shall be entitled to one member, and the other member or members shall be elected by the district at large, to be called to consider and amend the Constitution in the particulars herein suggested, and no other.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs to notify to the Governor the number of votes given in each respective County, for and against Convention.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to publish publicly to this Act as he may consider necessary for the information of the people generally; and it shall also be the duty of the Governor to communicate to the next General Assembly, the result of the election relative to the proposed Convention.

Be it further enacted, That if any Sheriff in the State shall fail or neglect to comply with the requisitions of this act, he shall be liable to indictment, and, on conviction, be fined, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not more than six months, either or both, at the discretion of the Court.



Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY:

SATURDAY: MARCH 29, 1834.

The Address of the Executive Committee on Amending the Constitution of the State, will be found in our paper of to-day.

It is well written, and places before the People of North Carolina, in a clear, striking, and candid manner, the unequal and injurious operation of our present Constitution.

The length of the Address has crowded out, for this week, not only some remarks we had to make in relation to the same subject, but likewise several other articles, some of them interesting and important.

The proceedings of the meeting, in Raleigh, which appointed this Committee for the purpose of addressing the People, have heretofore appeared in the Carolinian, and it is therefore unnecessary to insert them again.—The Bill for taking the sense of the People on the propriety of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution, which was rejected by the House of Commons, never having appeared entire in our columns, we have appended to the Address.

SABBATH-SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

On Friday the 21st instant, the Sunday-School Society in this Town under the direction of the Presbyterian Congregation, celebrated their third anniversary.

Just before sun-set, the whole School, with the Teachers, the Pastor of the Congregation, and a number of the Citizens of the place, met in the "Salisbury Male Academy," and at the tranquil hour of twilight proceeded to the Presbyterian Church—singing, as they went, an appropriate Hymn.

A numerous congregation had already assembled in the Church, which was handsomely and appropriately decorated with flowers and evergreens—the former emblematical at once of the beauty and instability of youth, the latter typical of the immortality of the soul.

Under all the circumstances, the entrance of so many children in their youthful purity, singing praises to the Fountain of blessings, was a spectacle of deep and intense interest, especially to parents.

After the singing had ceased, the Rev. Mr. Sparrow implored a blessing upon the efforts of the Society, and upon all engaged in it and in similar institutions: he then delivered an animated and interesting address, depicting in strong but true colors the benefits that have already flowed from them, and the still greater amelioration which may be expected.

As a means of diffusing knowledge, Sunday-Schools deserve to be ranked very high. They open the portals of learning to millions who are, by untoward circumstances, excluded from the avenues open to the more fortunate or more favored part of mankind, and thus let in light where otherwise it could never penetrate.

The revival of learning contributed greatly to the success of the Reformation in the sixteenth century; and, together, they effected the wonderful changes that have taken place in the political no less than in the religious condition of the world.

Learning taught man his rights, and Religion supported him under the trials he endured in their defence. If darkness shall ever again cover the world, it must be brought on by some tremendous revolution which shall be mighty enough to suppress all means of propagating knowledge, and to erect, once more, upon the sites now occupied by Christian Temples, the horrid altars

"Desmeared with blood
"Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears."

It must be when Sunday-schools and all other schools shall cease—when the Sabbath itself shall be universally and permanently erased from the calendar—and when mankind shall subscribe to that impious, miserable, hopeless declaration, "Death is an eternal sleep."

Of such a catastrophe, happily, the mind can form no conception. But it dwells with delight on a different picture—on the whole world ultimately reclaimed from darkness, and made acquainted with man's true destiny, and the means of rendering it forever blessed.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

By an advertisement on the first page of this sheet, it will be seen that books for the subscription of Stock in the Bank of Cape Fear, will be opened in this Town and other places on next Tuesday.

The terms of subscription appear to us very favorable to capitalists. This consideration, together with the sound and reputable condition of the Bank, and the great reduction in the tax it has to pay—which will be in future 25 cents per share, instead of 1 dollar, as for-

merly—we hope will induce men of capital to subscribe promptly and liberally.

We presume that the resolution adopted by the Directors of this and of the new State Bank, not to receive, in payment for stock, notes of "The Bank of the State of South Carolina," did not spring from any doubt of the solvency of that institution, but was owing to the fact that a suit is pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, wherein the Constitutionality of "The Bank of South Carolina" is litigated.

The book for subscription in Salisbury will be kept at the store of Mr. Thomas L. Cowan, where some of the Commissioners will at any time attend to persons wishing to take stock.

ROYAL PREROGATIVE.

From a letter written by "The Spy in Washington," to the Editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, and which will be found in another column, it will be seen that His Majesty Andrew the First has some idea of proroguing Congress.

It will perhaps be proper to explain the meaning of this term "Prorogue," as it is not yet familiar to the ears of Republicans.

In England, Members of Parliament (the National Legislature) are elected for seven years: no regular time is fixed for meeting or adjournment, but the King has the right to convene Parliament, and to prorogue it—that is, to put an end to its session—whenever he thinks proper.

The Constitution of the United States says: "The President may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, (of Congress,) or either of them; and, in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper."

It will be perceived that there is a wide difference between the constitutional authority of the King of England and the President of the United States, in relation to this subject. The King has the right to prorogue any Parliament, because none can meet without his call: but the President has no right to prorogue any Congress except it be called together by him on some "extraordinary occasion." Neither can the President prorogue Congress, on such occasions, beyond the next ensuing first Monday in December, the time at which the Constitution says its annual session shall commence; but the King may adjourn Parliament to an indefinite period, or do without its meeting at all, if he think proper.

The King's power is unlimited—the President's is defined.

But, after what has already taken place under President Jackson, we should not be at all surprised if he attempted to dissolve the present Congress—at least the Senatorial branch, which, by refusing to register all his imperial edicts, has become extremely offensive to His Majesty! But we are satisfied that any such monstrous proceeding on his part would meet its check by Congress: for we cannot yet be brought to entertain the belief that the Representatives of the People are so degraded and bound down by blind devotion to Gen. Jackson, as to go home at his command, and leave the interests of their constituents, already trampled so low by him, at his individual control. If his "prerogative" should be directed at the Senate alone, the patriotism and independence of that body are a sufficient guaranty of the course which it will pursue.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.

Some time since, Col. Richard M. Johnson was nominated for the next Presidency, by a portion of the Members of the Kentucky Legislature. In his reply to the letter announcing his nomination, Col. Johnson uses the following language, which is an acceptance of their good offices towards him, though worded in that half-desiring half-declining style which has obtained so generally since the celebrated reply which "the Hero" made to the first similar announcement in his favor.

"To any thing beyond my present situation, I have never aspired. So far as my humble ability may be useful, I am at the service of my country. Beyond the public good, of which others are more competent than myself to judge, I have no desire ever to be named: for public employment has always been to me a burden—and where responsibility is increased and enlarged, that burden must be proportionally increased. I have uniformly thought that the office of President was neither to be sought, declined, nor desired."

The New York Courier and Enquirer says:

"John Bull, it seems, can speculate upon Religion, and turn an honest penny by a little traffic with Paganism, as well as others. A cargo of idols was lately shipped from London for the East India market, in the same vessel that carried out a couple of Missionaries going to the Ganges for the purpose of converting the consignees! The Yankees never beat this."

If the Yankees should take it into their heads to ship idols to foreign parts, we respectfully suggest to them the abduction of "the Hero," who, from his success in making worshippers of his own enlightened countrymen, would no doubt command a ready sale and high price among the Hottentots.

The Communication signed "A North Carolinian," in which we recognize the hand of a much esteemed old friend, shall have a place next week.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Pursuant to notice, the Citizens of Mocksville and its vicinity assembled on the 19th of March, 1834, and were organized by calling Major L. R. ROSE to take the Chair, and appointing Col. WM. F. KELLY and Dr. JAS. F. MARTIN Secretaries.

The following Resolutions were then introduced by R. M. Pearson, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the act of the President of the United States, through the instrumentality of his Secretary of the Treasury, in removing the Public Deposits from the United States Bank, was an arbitrary violation of the contract between the United States and the Bank, and an unauthorized and unnecessary exercise of power—producing derangement in the currency, and distress among all classes of the community, and evincing a vindictive and grasping disposition on the part of the President, which impairs the Constitutional barriers by which the powers of the Executive are and ought to be restricted.

Resolved, further, That, to preserve public faith, to check the dangerous encroachments of power, and to regulate the currency and relieve the distress of the People, the Deposits should be forthwith restored to the Bank.

Resolved, further, That the United States Bank has answered the purposes for which it was instituted, and is a safer depository of the Public Treasury, and a more useful and less dangerous fiscal agent of the Government, than any which can be created out of a confederation of State Banks.

Resolved, further, That a Farmer has a right to try experiments upon his land, a Manufacturer upon his machinery, but that the President of these United States has no right to try "experiments" upon the rights of Freemen.

Resolved, further, That, in the opinion of this meet-

ing, the above Resolutions contain the sense, wishes and wishes of the People of this County, and that the Chairman be instructed to call upon the Hon. W. P. Mangum, Richard Brown, and A. Rencher. On motion of John Clement, Esq., The Chairman is requested to enclose copies to the Editors in Salisbury, for publication.

L. R. ROSE, Chairman.
WM. F. KELLY, JAMES F. MARTIN, Secretaries.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 28, 1834.

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian.

You can have no idea, my dear sir, of the degree of corruption which pervades every department of the Government here. The alarm and distress occasioned by the lawless act of the President, in removing the deposits, have contributed, in a great measure, to divert public attention from the subject. I speak now, particularly of the Post Office Department. The investigation into the concerns of that department, which all saw was necessary months ago, has been commenced in good earnest, in the Senate, by Mr. Clayton,—and as the inquiry proceeds, facts will be brought to light, no doubt, which will well startle the reflecting portion of the community. It is now confidently predicted, that, by this time next year, the National Government will be bankrupt. The deficiency in importations for the current year is variously estimated, at from twenty to thirty millions, in consequence of the pressure of the money market, caused by the mad and reckless measures of the Administration. How far these estimates may be correct, I am not prepared to say, but it cannot be doubted that the present distress, while it continues, must have the effect of crippling the commercial operations of the year.

On Friday last, Mr. Clay introduced resolutions concerning appointments to office by the President, (which you will have seen ere this reaches you) and they were made the order of the day for the first Monday in April. It may be doubted whether, in the present excited state of the public mind, the great question growing out of those resolutions should not have been deferred to a more propitious season for their calm discussion. In speaking on a memorial, during the same day, Mr. Clay took occasion to make a direct appeal to the Vice-President to use his efforts to avert the impending ruin of the commercial prosperity of the country. I thought the appeal itself in exceeding bad taste—but it was delivered with an earnestness, force, and eloquence, which might well make us forget the unfairness of the proceeding. Little Van seemed to shrink into more than his usual littleness, before the bold and eloquent appeal of the Western Orator. Figure to yourself the Vice-President—as diminutive in appearance as he really is in all those high and noble qualities so necessary to constitute the Patriot and Statesman—crouching and uneasy in his chair, and the Orator, in strains worthy of himself in his most palmy days, appealing to him to interpose his influence to arrest the President in his mad course. But I can give you no idea of the effect, from description alone.

Another bright star has been added to the constellation of talent arrayed against the Administration, in the Senate, in the person of Leigh of Virginia. Is it possible that the Administration can hold out against the continued manifestation of public sentiment from all parts of the country, aided and enforced, as they have been, by eloquence and ability far surpassing the most brilliant era of ancient or modern history? One would think not, in ordinary times. Yet the ordinary calculations of human nature utterly fail us in estimating how far the present Administration could brave the popular indignation, composed as it is of Cabinets proper and improper, controlled by individuals who, labouring under no responsibility themselves, cannot be expected to stop short of the attainment of their own selfish objects. I regret to say that the delegation from North Carolina will be nearly equally divided on the great question now agitating the public mind. Senator Brown wears the collar so gracefully, that there is very little hope of his slipping it. It gives me pleasure to say, however, that Mr. Mangum conducts himself with that lofty bearing worthy of the sovereignty of North Carolina, which he represents, and will be found, in the day of trial, on the side of the Constitution and sound doctrines. So also with the Representative from your district—with whose independent and manly course, sound political sentiments, and high standing here, you are not now to be made acquainted.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1834.

To the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer.

In my letter of the 28th ult. I stated, that when the rejection of the Bank Directors, by the Senate, was announced to the President, "he became infuriated, and threatened to send that body a message." I recur to it now, because the remark, at the time, seemed to pass unheeded as the idle wind. The menace was considered so improbable and so ridiculous, that a few only believed it had ever been made. That menace has been carried into effect!

Yesterday, the President transmitted to the Senate a written message, accompanied by a re-nomination of the same U. S. Bank Directors that were rejected about two weeks since. The message gave rise to some warm and animated speeches. I have reason to believe that a decided majority of the Senate feel that this act of the Executive is new evidence of a fixed determination, in that department, to grasp at all power. In its style and manner it is highly indecorous towards the Senate, as a co-ordinate branch of the Government. It scarcely pretends to treat them with courtesy or respect. It enters into an elaborate defence of the right of the President to call upon the Government Directors for such information, as to the transactions of the Bank, as he may think proper to require. It contends that it is the duty of these Directors to furnish such information, when demanded by the Executive. And then avers, that the individuals who are re-nominated have been wrongfully rejected, and requires their confirmation, under the alarming penalty that he will not nominate any other persons for their station. It threatens an appeal to the People. In short, the whole document is a miserable electioneering hand-bill, made up of shreds and patches, new vamped, which have been published and re-published a dozen times in the hiring presses of power.

This is another attempt to overawe the Senate. It will be met, however, you may rest assured, in a firm and dignified manner, by that honorable body. The message, with the nominations, were laid on the table, to be taken up at a leisure hour. What course will be pursued is not yet known, as the Senate was thinly attended, when the subject was before them, and they have not since met on Executive business. One thing is certain—they will again be rejected, and by the same majority, if not larger. It is probable that the Senate, in asserting their right of rejection, will not only express their opinion of the conduct of the President, in thus uncourtly assailing them, and attempting to wrest from them their constitutional powers, but that they will also allude, in strong terms, to the flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, in withholding the nominations, for months after the Senate was in Session, of persons discharging the duties of important offices, such as the Secretary of the Treasury.

I will now recall to your notice another circumstance, alluded to in a former letter. On the 9th of February I say—"What would you think if I was to inform you that the Kitchen Cabinet have a scheme for shortening the session? You will guess where it originated, when I state the project. By the Constitution the President may prorogue Congress when the two Houses cannot agree on the day of adjournment. * * They will get the House to fix a day for adjournment; and if the Senate disagrees, General Jackson will exercise his kingly prerogative of prorogation. Such is the project. The tools of power may deny this statement, but it is true."

This, too, was passed unnoticed. And now, what is the real state of the case? No well informed man in

this city entertains a doubt as to the fact that such a project is in contemplation. It cannot be accomplished. But the train-band of conspirators against the tranquillity, the prosperity, and the happiness of the people, have been brooding over it in divan.

A few days since the President informed one of his Boston friends that he intended to prorogue Congress until February, as he wished to visit the Hermitage, and make a tour South. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Webster, evidently alluding to this Executive plan for adjournment, said—"Nor will we put it in the power of others, to cause us to vacate our seats." And today, Mr. John Q. Adams, in debate, mentioned the subject of prorogation, as "whispers both in and out of the House." These references to former letters are made for the purpose of remarking, that I never give such statements, or even hints, without the most substantial reasons for so doing. I do not trouble you with the idle gossip of the day.

SUPREME COURT.

March 17. Judge Daniel delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of West v. Rutledge, from Rowan; reversing the judgment on the first count, and also as to the damages assessed; but rendering a judgment for the debt on the second count, and the costs of the Courts below, and rendering judgment against the Plaintiff for the costs of this Court.

March 18. Chief-Justice Rufin delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Russell by her next friend v. Watson, in Equity, from Mecklenburg; dismissing the complainant's bill with costs.

March 19. Chief-Justice Rufin delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Gillis and others, in Equity, from Montgomery; reversing the decree made below at the Spring Term 1833, and directing that the complainants may redeem the premises on the payment of \$746 55 cents, with interest from the 1st March, 1833, (deducting rent from that day, at the rate of \$35 per annum,) and of the costs of the Superior Court, on or before the 19th day of July next.

From the Raleigh Register of March 31.

Bank of Cape-Fear.—Having heard some inquiries as to the terms of payment for Subscriptions of Stock, in this institution, we state them for public information, viz: Twenty dollars on each share, at the time of subscribing, and twenty dollars every ninety days thereafter, until the whole is paid.

We saw a letter, a day or two since, from Fayetteville, in which the writer says, "There have been eight failures in this place, and one in the vicinity; and we are in daily expectation of others."

The President of the United States has refused to receive any more Committees. "He will respond to any inquiries made in writing, but will hold no conversations for the purpose of being reported from memory!"

One of the Senators from New-Hampshire, the Hon. Isaac Hill, always reads his speeches. Why does not some one of his associates move to dispense with the reading of the document, and that it be printed for the use of the members?

We have never been the apologist or champion of the Bank of the United States; but own that we are struck with surprise at the blindness of those who prefer one hundred United States Banks, equally corrupt, and, as organized, far more powerful. Such an engine will be enabled to rule the country with a rod of iron; and it will be in the hands of those who will not leave it unemployed."—Philadelphia Commercial Intelligencer.

The President's Communication.—Much anxiety has been manifested in this city to know what the nature of the President's communication was to the Senate on re-nominating the Bank Directors.—Various letters were received from Washington; some asserted that the President threatened to prorogue Congress; others that he would resign his office unless they were confirmed; and some that not another nomination would be made until these were disposed of. As the message, be it what it may, was made in secret session, nothing positive can be known until the injunction of secrecy is removed. We trust the public will not long remain in suspense as to the real state of the case.—New York Daily Advertiser.

Altar of Hymen.

"Bride the angelic carriage bright,
The hand of Eden alone—
Young Love his constant lamp will light,
And waft his parable wing."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Morganton, on Tuesday evening the 18th instant, by the Rev'd John Silliman, ROBERT CALDWELL, PEARSON, Esquire, to Miss JANE SOPHRONIA TATE.

"Whereas the wedding bringeth forth a bliss,
And 'tis a pattern of celestial peace."

[COMMUNICATED.]

In Mockville, on the 20th instant, by Wm. F. Kelly Esq., Mr. TIMOTHY R. HUGHES to Miss NANCY GARNER, daughter of Burgess Garner, Esq.

In Stokes County, on the 6th instant, by the Rev'd John Wilson, Mr. WIAT VAUGHN to Miss BETHE- NIA, eldest daughter of Samuel Fulton, Esq.

In the same County, on the 12th instant, by James B. Frost, Esquire, Mr. SAMUEL B. ALLEN to Miss MARY M., daughter of Joel Lewis, Esq.

In the same County, on the 20th of February last, by Wm. A. Mitchell, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN F. WILSON to Miss MARY E., fourth daughter of Mr. J. Reddick.

BOOK-STORE

In Statesville.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he HAS REMOVED his valuable Stock of BOOKS from Charlotte TO STATESVILLE. He expects to receive, in the course of three or four weeks, a large supply of new and interesting Books, from Philadelphia. It will be his object to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of such BOOKS and STATIONERY articles as are in demand in this section of our State.

Believing that a well-conducted Book-Store promises to be highly useful to the cause of patriotism, of learning, and of Religion, and being willing to sell his Books at low prices for Cash, or a short credit, he flatters himself that he shall receive encouragement from an enlightened community. He invites all who feel an interest in his establishment to call and examine for themselves.

DANIEL GOULD.

Statesville, March 29, 1834. 6t

Book Lost.

THE Subscriber has lost a Volume of "AYS- COUGH'S SEASIDE" will pay its full value to the finder.

Salisbury, March 22, 1834.

New Tailor's Shop



In Concord, No. Ca.

THE Subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, in which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches will be executed in the most fashionable, neat, and durable manner. He flatters himself that his skill in the business, and his constant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redeem all pledges made to those who may favor him with their custom.

He receives the latest FASHIONS regularly both from New York and Philadelphia, and works by the most approved systems. Cutting out, and Orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to; and last, but not least, his terms will be very accommodating.

THOMAS S. HENDERSON.
Concord, March 29, 1834. 6m

Take Notice!

RAN AWAY, on the 20th of February, my Negro Man

DERRY.



He is about 35 or 36 years old—near 6 feet high, very black complexioned—has high cheek bones, and large feet. He had on, when he left me, a lincey round-about coat, copperas-colored overalls, and an old wool hat. Any person who will return said negro to me, at my residence, at the mill formerly owned by Col. David Caldwell, in Iredell County, N. C., or confine him in any jail so that I get him, shall be amply compensated for all trouble and expense.

March 29, 1834. 4t

S. GLASCOCK, Sen'r.

The National Portrait Gallery

OF Distinguished Americans.

THIS WORK is now in a course of publication, and those parts already issued may be confidently appealed to as an evidence of its claims upon public favor. The universal applause which its execution has elicited, is sufficient to dispel whatever distrust may have been encountered by the original prospectus.

The design of this Work is, to present the Portraits, engraved on Steel, in the highest style of the art, with concise but accurate Biographical Sketches, of the most Eminent Citizens of our country. The selection will not be limited by any considerations of party feeling or local interest; but will impartially embrace the Histories and Portraits of such individuals, throughout the whole Union, as, by common consent, are admitted to possess an interest in the minds of their fellow-citizens, by their reputation for genius, acquirements, official standing, or public services. For this purpose, recourse will invariably be had to the most authentic materials that can be obtained in personal history, as well as in portraiture.

The value of such a publication cannot fail to be appreciated by all who feel an interest in the preservation of the most essential ingredients in the history of their country. Taste and patriotism are equally invited to sustain an enterprise which aims to supply the future historian with those materials, the absence of which is so often regretted in recurring to the annals of our earlier times.

It is intended, in the course of publication, to give Portraits of all the Presidents, as well as others who have filled the important offices of State, during and subsequent to the Revolution, including the Military and Naval professions, and those whose attainments in Science and the Arts may have identified them with patriotic recollections.

In the arrangement of Portraits, both of the past and present times, the general tone of public sentiment will be consulted in the selection, as before intimated, without reference to the bias or antipathies of the divisions of party.

The Work will be conducted by JAMES B. LONG-ACRE of the City of Philadelphia, and JAMES HERRING of the City of New York, under the superintendence of the Board of Directors of the American Academy of Fine Arts.

It will be issued in monthly parts, each containing three Portraits engraved on steel, with not less than twenty-four pages of History. Twelve Numbers or Parts, will make One Volume. All subscriptions will be payable in advance, and will be put at the following moderate rates for the respective editions published: In Royal Quarto, at \$10 per annum—in Imperial Octavo, at \$6 per annum—in Royal Octavo, at \$4.

An Agency for the above Work has been established in Salisbury, at the Office of THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN, where Specimens of the Work can be seen, and where subscriptions will be thankfully received.

Ten Parts have already issued from Press, (six of which are to be seen at this Office,) containing Portraits and Biographical Sketches of the following distinguished personages:

Part I. Charles Carroll of Carrollton; Thomas donough, U.S.N.; Samuel L. Mitchell, M.D. of the United States; Henry Clay; Major-General William Moultrie, U. S. A.

Part II. Major-General Alexander Macomb; Joel R. Poinsett; Joel Barlow.

Part III. Major-General Anthony Wayne; Edward Livingston; Col. John B. Sedgwick, the Author.

Part IV. John Marshall, Chief-Justice of the United States; Lewis Cass, Secretary of War; William Winthrop; Daniel D. Tompkins, Late Vice-President of the United States; Henry Clay; Major-General William Moultrie, U. S. A.

Part V. Major-General Alexander Macomb; Joel R. Poinsett; Joel Barlow.

Part VI. Major-General Anthony Wayne; Edward Livingston; Col. John B. Sedgwick, the Author.

The forthcoming Nos. any others, the following:

All the Presidents; Benjamin Franklin; George Washington; John Adams; James Monroe; James Madison; John Quincy Adams; Andrew Jackson; Martin Van Buren; William Henry Harrison; John Tyler; Zachary Taylor; James K. Polk; Franklin Pierce; James Buchanan; Abraham Lincoln; Andrew Johnson; Ulysses S. Grant; Rutherford B. Hayes; James A. Garfield; Chester A. Arthur; Grover Cleveland; Benjamin Harrison; William McKinley; Theodore Roosevelt; Woodrow Wilson; Warren G. Harding; Calvin Coolidge; Herbert Hoover; Franklin D. Roosevelt; Harry S. Truman; Dwight D. Eisenhower; John F. Kennedy; Lyndon B. Johnson; Richard M. Nixon; Gerald R. Ford; Jimmy Carter; Ronald Reagan; George H. W. Bush; Bill Clinton; George W. Bush; Barack Obama; Michelle Obama; Donald Trump; Melania Trump; Joe Biden; Kamala Harris; Joe Biden; Kamala Harris.



P. J. SPARROW
Proposes to Publish, in Salisbury, N. C.
A Monthly Magazine,
UNDER THE TITLE OF
The Family Assistant.

PROSPECTUS.

THE FAMILY ASSISTANT shall be dedicated to Religion, Education, and General Literature. Especially it is intended to assist Parents in the difficult and highly important task of educating their families. The Editor has two very interesting associations under his charge—a Bible Class, and a General-Knowledge Class—for each of which he prepares written questions, and, for his own satisfaction, written answers. Should the proposed magazine go into operation, those questions and answers will be published in it. It will be the endeavor of the Editor to make the proposed publication as interesting as he possibly can—to fill its pages with such articles as shall be worth reading; and, as it will appear only once a month, each one who takes it, may find time to read it. The articles shall, in general, be short. Such items of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence—secular as well as religious—as shall be deemed interesting, will be inserted. In fine, it is intended to make The Family Assistant minister profit and amusement for the long winter nights and sultry summer noons.

TERMS:

1. It will be issued on the 20th of every month—and will contain sixteen Imperial Octavo Pages, in double columns, printed on a new and legible type, and on very superior paper.
2. The subscription price will be One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, and Two Dollars if not paid until the expiration of three months.
3. No subscription can be received for a shorter period than one year; and no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the Editor's discretion.
4. The publication will commence on the 20th of April, provided a competent number of subscribers can be obtained; and our friends who may hold subscription lists, are requested to forward them on by the 1st of that month.

February 15, 1834.

P. J. SPARROW.

SELLING OFF At Cost!

S. LEMLY & SON,
HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE THEIR BUSINESS IN THIS PLACE,

With the view of removing to the State of Mississippi early in the ensuing Fall, beg leave to inform the Public generally that they

**Have Concluded to Sell Off
THEIR STOCK OF GOODS,**

CONSISTING OF
**DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE,
CUTLERY, CROCKERY,**

AND
ALL other ARTICLES
generally kept on hand by
Merchants in this part of the country,

At Cost, for Cash!

Their Stock is Large, Complete, and New, the whole having been purchased within the last twelve months.

They respectfully invite their friends and customers, as well as the public in general, to call and examine the goods, as they are determined to give bargains such as they feel confident will give satisfaction to all who wish to purchase.
Salisbury, March 15, 1834.—tf



Look at this!

Great Bargains to be Had!!

Reinhardt & Hunt,
IN THE TOWN OF LINCOLNTON,

by method of informing the Public that they
WILL SELL, AT AUCTION,
the entire Stock of Merchandise,

CONSISTING OF
**DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE,
CUTLERY, Tin, and Crockery,**

and EVERYTHING generally kept
in Store. Their Stock of Goods has been
purchased in New York and Philadelphia.

They will do well to take notice to this
great bargains can be had, the sale being

TERMS.—All cash under \$5, cash; all
over \$5, three months credit; all
over \$10, six months credit.

The sale will commence the first day of
April, at 11 o'clock, and continue until 4
o'clock, on Monday, at 7 o'clock,
on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock. The sale will con-
tinue until all is sold.

REINHARDT & HUNT.
LINCOLNTON.

WILL BE GLAD TO GIVE

TAILORING.



Benjamin Fraley,
Having received the latest Philadelphia, N. York, London, and Paris styles of FASHIONS, and having in his employ a number of workmen who are first-rate,

IS PREPARED TO
Cut and Make Work
In a style superior to any
done in this part of the
country—and always

WARRANTED TO FIT!

Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will be punctually attended to according to order; and all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is prepared to teach or give instruction to any of the Trade who may desire to be more perfect in their business; and, from his belief that he is fully capable of giving satisfaction, he respectfully requests all who desire instruction to call on him.
Salisbury, 1834.—tf

B. FRALEY.

Opening of the Episcopal School DEFERRED.

IN consequence of the unusual inclemency of the past winter, the progress of the Building designed to serve as a Dormitory for the pupils in this Institution, has been retarded much beyond the expectations of the Executive Committee, under whose directions it was commenced in December last. And as the material of this structure is stone, the process of working in which is necessarily slow and greatly dependent on the weather, there is now no hope of its completion by the time heretofore specified for commencing the School.

This circumstance, together with the difficulty likely to be experienced in procuring in time from the North certain articles of furniture indispensable to the establishment, and the recently expressed opinion of the Rector, that, without the accommodations to be afforded by the new building, he would be unable to carry into successful operation the system adopted, has constrained the committee, however reluctantly, to postpone for a few weeks, the time for opening the School.

The Public, therefore, are respectfully informed that the EPISCOPAL SCHOOL WILL BE OPENED, (not on the first of April as before advertised, but) **on Monday, the 2nd day of June next;** at which time it may be confidently relied on that every thing will be in readiness.

By order of the Executive Committee,
GEORGE W. FREEMAN, Sec'y.
Raleigh, March 8, 1834. 4t

To Coach and Gig Makers.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ two or three Young Men at the above business, and will give liberal wages, payable in CASH, to such as are good workmen.—Or he will RENT his SHOP and TOOLS, and SELL a large supply of well-selected and well-seasoned Timber.

The Shop is situated in a central and business part of the town, near the Courthouse, and between the Mansion Hotel and the "Western Carolinian" Printing Office, which gives it some advantages.

Any one or more young men wishing to go into the above business, would do well to apply immediately to the subscriber, as he wishes to travel for his health, and would afford assistance to such as are of sober habits, and industrious and faithful workmen.
CYRUS W. WEST.
Salisbury, March 8, 1834. 4t

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-
HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF
LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of
Accommodation Stages
Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of **Monday, Thursday, and Saturday,** and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and then taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.
Lexington, March 8, 1834. 1y

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING, AND OPENING,
A Large and Full Supply

OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF EVERY ARTICLE

usually kept in Store, and all at low prices, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c., ruled and made to order; and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

JOSEPH GALES & SON.
Raleigh, August, 1834. 4t



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The "WESTERN CAROLINIAN" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 1/2 cents for each continuance; but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

What is more pleasant than a well-heaved chin?
What more beautiful than a well-cultivated head of hair?

James Bonner,

Barber and Hair-Dresser,
FORMERLY OF RALEIGH, AND RECENTLY
FROM PHILADELPHIA,

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the residents of this Town and the country adjacent, as well as Travellers through this section of country, that he has **Opened a Shop in Salisbury,** nearly OPPOSITE MR. SLAUGHTER'S HOTEL, on Main Street, for the prosecution of his business in all its various branches.

His residence in the fashionable City of Philadelphia enabled him to become well versed in all the duties of his profession—and he is, therefore, qualified to SHAVE Gentlemen in the most satisfactory manner, and to CUT and CURL both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair in a very superior and elegant style of Fashion and Beauty.

Ladies who may desire his services, will be attended at their dwellings. Gentlemen who prefer to be waited on at their rooms, will be accommodated, by him, with pleasure, at a moment's warning. When not professionally engaged out, he can always be found at his shop.

Razors honed in a first rate style, on short notice.
JAMES BONNER.
Salisbury, March 8, 1834. 4t

TIN WARE.

TO MERCHANTS AND PEDLARS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS AT PRESENT ON HAND
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
TIN WARE,

Made of good materials and first-rate workmanship, consisting of the following articles,

- 120 dozen COFFEE POTS, assorted sizes;
- 40 dozen Open Buckets, ditto;
- 30 dozen Covered ditto, ditto;
- 78 dozen Cream and Patty Pans, ditto;
- 40 dozen Lights of Candle Moulds;
- 12 dozen Milk Strainers;
- 68 dozen PANS, assorted sizes;
- 32 dozen Measures, ditto;
- 24 dozen Funnels;
- 100 dozen TIN CUPS;
- 20 dozen Milk ditto;
- 12 dozen WASH BASONS.

ALSO
Cullenders, Stew Pans, Watering Pots, Card Stands, Oil Stands, Bugles, Blow Horns, Lanthorns, Pepper Boxes, Graters, Dippers, Dressers Scoops, Stage Lamps, &c. &c.

Beeswax, Feathers, Tallow, Pewter, Old Copper, Wool, and Iron, taken in exchange.
DANIEL H. CRESS.
Salisbury, January 6, 1834. 4t

Charleston and Cheraw.

THE STEAM-BOAT MACON,
CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM,

HAVING been engaged, last Summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw, calling at George-Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days, and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of water, (drawing, when loaded, only about four and a half feet) will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times, except on an uncommonly low river, when her cargo will be lightered, at the expense of the boat.

J. B. CLOUGH.
Charleston, Sept. 26, 1831. 4t
N.B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers.
J. B. C.

NEW BOOK BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the subscribers have established a BOOK BINDERY. Having procured the best materials from the North, and employed a workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c., ruled and made to order; and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

JOSEPH GALES & SON.
Raleigh, August, 1834. 4t

VALUABLE Town Property IN LINCOLNTON—FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, wishing to remove to the West,
OFFERS FOR SALE HIS
House and Lot in Lincolnnton,
One of the best stands in the Village
FOR A STORE
or a House of Entertainment.

The Buildings are peculiarly calculated for these purposes, having 11 separate Rooms, besides a large Store and Counting-Rooms, and handsomely situated in front of the Courthouse, with extensive dry Cellars, and all necessary Out-Houses conveniently situated and in good repair.

LINCOLNTON is one of the most thriving villages in the Southern States—being excellently situated for health, being in sight of the mountains, in the centre of the Gold-Mines, and in the midst of the many Iron-Works in this county. It is but seldom that so valuable a stand can be obtained; it is worth the attention of capitalists who desire to purchase property where an extensive and profitable business may be done, and a large capital employed in mercantile business. A bargain is now offered, in this property.

D. REINHARDT.

Lincolnton, March 1, 1834. 6t

The thorough-bred Horse

Eclat,

WAS raised in North-Hampton County—he is a beautiful sorrel, 5 feet 1 inch high, very heavy, has a splendid carriage—and is allowed, by all good judges, to be very superior in formation and action. He was gotten by the celebrated old race-horse Sir Archie; his dam was a Hal mare, gotten by Sir Hal; his granddam was Harriet Eaton, who was gotten by old Bellair, out of a Wild-air, which was called a very fine mare of her day. ECLAT's dam was raised in North-Hampton Co., by Mr. Eaton Fruar, who sold her, while young, to Mr. Seth Peebles, for \$375. His granddam (Harriet Eaton) was a mare well known by many people, and her performances under the saddle were equal to any other beast of her kind, both for ease to her rider and herself; she has been well tried, particularly in a long journey to the far west; she was once sold for \$300.

The subscribers hold in their hands documents that certify the Horse's Pedigree, but they feel a delicacy in attaching to this advertisement the names of the gentlemen who gave them, not having from them any special authority to do so. In point of formation of body, ECLAT is not to be excelled by any, if equalled.

He will stand the ensuing Season,

IN LEXINGTON & SALISBURY,

commencing in Lexington on the 15th of March, at the reduced price of \$4 the single leap, \$6 the season, and \$10 to insure a mare to be with foal. The insurance money will be recoverable as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal; or sooner, if the property should be disposed of.

The Horse will attend regularly every ninth day at his stands, except when shown at public places or delayed by accident. The season will end on the last day of June. Care will be taken to avoid accidents to mares, but no responsibility can be assumed for any that may occur.

ALPHA PEEBLES.

JAMES MCNAIRY.

February 22, 1834. 2m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Anderson Ellis, deceased, and hereby requests all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by Law; and all those indebted are hereby requested to make payment.

JAMES ELLIS, Executor.

November 25, 1833. 4t

Earthenware, China, & Glass.

Thomas J. Barrow & Co.,
Importers—No. 88, Water Street,
NEW-YORK.

Are now receiving their Spring Patterns of Earthenware, China, and Fancy Goods, in very great variety.

THEIR stock is very extensive, embracing every article sold in the line; and, from their facilities in England, they are enabled to offer every inducement to their customers, in patterns, quality, and price. Merchants dealing in the line, will find it greatly to their interest to call, as the selections which have been made are with a view to the N. Carolina and Virginia markets, and every article will be put down to the lowest price which it can possibly be sold at.—From the efforts hitherto made to give our customers satisfaction, we hope for a continuance of patronage from North Carolina.

THOS. J. BARROW & CO.

Importers, 88 Water St.

New York, Feb. 15, 1834. 10t

Salisbury Male Academy.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE

On Friday the first of November next.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW,
T. W. SPARROW.

Salisbury, Oct. 5, 1833. 4t

FIRST RATE CARRIAGE

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

THE Subscriber has just completed all the repairs necessary to a second-hand Carriage which has for some time past been in his possession for that purpose, and now OFFERS IT FOR SALE, in pursuance of instructions from the owner, who has no use for it.

The Carriage is now as good as when new, and can be seen at my shop by those desirous to purchase.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

December 2. 4t

Aaron Woolworth,



Watch and Clock Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury, as well as those of Rowan and the surrounding Counties, that he has

Removed his Establishment
TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COURTHOUSE,
{ A few doors above Mr. Wm. M. Slaughter's Hotel, on the Main Street, }
Where he still continues, as heretofore, to execute

ALL KINDS OF WORK
in the line of his profession, at short notice,
And on the most reasonable terms.

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED BY HIM

WILL IN ALL CASES

Warranted for 12 months!

And those disposed to patronize him are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction to them.

ENGRAVING of every description, (including Tomb-Stones,) will be executed with neatness and accuracy, at short notice.
Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1834. 4t



**Coach and Carriage Making,
AND REPAIRING.**

J. W. Rainey & P. J. F. Shaver,
Coach and Carriage-Makers,

Respectfully inform the Public generally, that they have entered into Co-Partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its varieties, and that they have, for that purpose, taken the shop

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY PHILIP JACOBS,
On the Main Street, opposite the old Jail.

They have on hand a good supply of the best carefully-selected and well-seasoned Timber, and will always keep on hand, for sale,

STAGE-COACHES,

CARRIAGES,

Carry-alls, Gigs,

SULKIES, &c.

Which shall not be surpassed by any in this section of country for neatness, durability, and cheapness.

For the benefit of Travellers and Stage-Drivers, they will always keep on hand CARRIAGE-SPRINGS and all other fixtures necessary to put those vehicles in the most complete order; and every description of REPAIRING will be done at the shortest notice and on the lowest possible terms.

The Blacksmithing Business

The Subscribers have attached to their Carriage-Manufactory, a BLACKSMITH-SHOP, in which they employ none but first-rate workmen and the very best materials—which enables them to assure their friends and the public that all work done by them, in this line also, will be of superior quality, and as low-priced as any other executed in this section of country.

The Subscribers deem it hardly necessary to say that they will be thankful for a portion of the public favor; and they hope, by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit the patronage of all who may wish to purchase articles kept for sale by them or jobs done in their line.

JOHN W. RAINEY,

PHILIP J. F. SHAVER.

Salisbury, February 15, 1834. 4t

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, being desirous to remove to the West

Offers for Sale, on Accommodating Terms,

His House and Lot

In Wadesborough,

TOGETHER WITH
A SMALL TRACT OF

WOOD LAND,

Convenient for fire-wood.—It is one of the most desirable situations, for a Private Family, in the Village, being situated convenient to the Episcopal Church and Academy, and possessing the advantages both of the town and country. The Dwelling is a large two-story building, with a spacious Hall, a Passage below and above stairs, five comfortable Bed-Rooms, tolerably well finished, and a Double Piazza in front.

ALSO FOR SALE,

His Valuable Plantation,

Lying on Gould's Fork,

ABOUT 4 MILES FROM TOWN, CONTAINING

437 ACRES,

About 100 acres of which (principally LOW-GROUNDS) are cleared, and in a good state for cultivation. The Land is well adapted to the production of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and every thing usually cultivated in this section of country.

There is on the premises a very comfortable DWELLING